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## REVIEWS

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*Eocene Glacial Deposits of Southwestern Colorado.* By WALLACE W. ATWOOD. Prof. Paper, U.S. Geol. Surv., No. 95-B, 1915. Pp. 13-26, pls. 4, figs. 11.

Glacial deposits of Eocene age were discovered in 1913 near Ridgway, Colorado, northwest of the San Juan Mountains. The nine exposures are scattered over an area of 20 square miles. The Ridgway till rests on the Mancos shale and is overlain by the Telluride conglomerate and San Juan tuff. The till is divided into two members. The lower is a boulder till containing many striated stones, some very large. The upper till is a dark slate-colored clay, unstratified and containing only a few striated pebbles. The boulder till is believed to have been deposited by glaciers heading in the region of the present San Juans. The pebble till may have been deposited by ice moving over extensive surface exposures of Mancos shale from the region of the West Elk Mountains to the northeast.

The paper closes with a summary of the distribution of pre-Pleistocene glaciation. An extensive bibliography is appended.

H. R. B.

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*The Yentna District, Alaska.* By STEPHEN R. CAPPS. U.S. Geol. Surv., Bull. No. 534, 1913. Pp. 75, pls. 13, figs. 7.

This area lies along the southeast base of the Alaska Range in the drainage basin of the Yentna River, a tributary of the Susitna. The oldest rocks are a pre-Jurassic series of slates and graywackes. They are everywhere faulted and folded, and are intruded by igneous rocks ranging from granite to diorite. The intrusives are provisionally assigned to the late Lower Jurassic or Middle Jurassic. Older dikes of diabase and greenstone have been deformed and metamorphosed along with the slate series.

Next younger are rocks of Eocene age, consisting of sands, shales, gravels, and commonly some lignitic coal. Coarse stream gravels overlie the coal-bearing series. Evidence of the Tertiary age of the gravels was obtained. They were formerly regarded as Pleistocene.